

Fair, colder tonight (25°)  
and tomorrow; fresh north-  
erly winds.

# The Washington Times

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NUMBER 3545.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## EXCHANGE OF TREATY NOT EFFECTED TODAY

President Has Not Succeeded in Securing the  
Necessary Number of Good Engineers for  
Places on the Canal Commission.

Arrangements have not been completed for the formal exchange of ratification copies of the Panama Canal treaty. Secretary Hay said this afternoon that the exchange will not take place today as it was impossible to get the treaties ready so soon.

President Roosevelt has not yet succeeded in filling up the list of appointees for the Panama Canal Commission. He will undoubtedly be able to do so shortly and will soon send the names to the Senate. Four men have accepted places on the commission thus far.

They are Admiral Walker, Gen. George W. Davis, Col. F. J. Hecker, of Detroit, and M. E. Harrod, of New Orleans, one of the engineers on the Mississippi River Commission. Alfred Noble, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania system, who was offered a place on the commission, has declined it. John Garber, an expert mining engineer of San Francisco, has also declined an appointment, and a tender has been made to Carl Ewald Grunsky, of San Francisco, a leading hydraulic engineer.

William Barclay Parsons, engineer in charge of the subway improvements in New York city, has also been offered a place. It is thought he will accept it, although he is one of the prominent engineers of the country. There is thought to be still a possibility that Noble will take the place. If Parsons, Noble, and Grunsky should accept, this would fill out the commission.

The friends of Randolph, of Chicago, are still urging him for a place, and in case of the refusal of any or all of those to whom tenders have been made, it is thought he will be given a place.

Cromwell Is Named.  
The Panama Canal Company has designated William Nelson Cromwell to receive for it the \$40,000,000 which is to be paid for the property of that company.

The actual payment will not take place for some weeks, possibly a month, as it must be preceded by the transfer to the United States of all the physical property of the canal company.

In view of the time which must elapse, the precise details of the payment have not yet been determined, and it is estimated that a considerable portion of this sum, the largest single payment made by this Government since the war of 1898, will be paid in the form of bonds, although its actual disposition

has not, it is asserted, been decided upon.

Minister's Resignation Forwarded.

The payment of \$10,000,000 to the republic of Panama will probably be made at the convenience of that republic, subsequent to the exchange of ratifications, but Minister Varilla has forwarded his resignation to his government, to take effect within two weeks, and it is regarded as probable that Panama will prefer to defer the receipt of the purchase price of the canal rights until a new minister shall have been appointed, and shall have duly qualified at Washington.

It is also probable that this Government would welcome such delay, as it would afford time for the transfer of the French company's property, and thus make possible the simultaneous payment of the two sums.

Call on National Banks.

Secretary Shaw will probably not issue the call to the national bank depositors for 20 per cent of their deposits to make up the first payments on account of the canal for several days. It is stated the call may not come until the first of the coming week.

In the meantime, many of the banks are going steadily ahead turning over the required percentage of their deposits to the agencies designated to receive them.

M. Bunau-Varilla's Offer.

As soon as he learned of the ratification by the Senate of the Panama Canal treaty, M. Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, sent the following cable dispatch to President Amador, of the Republic of Panama:

"The Senate has ratified the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty. This great historical fact insures the completion of the Panama Canal and the protection of the Republic of Panama. I crown my laborious campaign of fifteen years on the political and diplomatic fields to save the honor of the great French Republic, and I have saved it. I have saved it in the technical field after four years of warfare in the isthmus against almost insuperable obstacles. While defending the great French enterprise, almost killed by falsehood and calumny, I acted in the name of a French citizen defending a great moral interest of France. This excludes all idea of material remuneration; therefore, I request the government of the Republic of Panama to withhold the salary of my office. It should form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a monument to Ferdinand de Lesseps, the great Frenchman whose genius has consecrated its territory to the progress of the world for the benefit of Panama and the glory of France and the United States."  
P. BUNAU-VARILLA.

## DOUGLASS MAKES STRONG APPEAL TO MACHEN JURY

Accuses Purdy of Juggling  
Facts and Figures to  
Convict.

CONRAD TO SPEAK TODAY

Now Celebrated Case Is Expected to Be Concluded  
Tomorrow.

Charles A. Douglass continued his closing argument for the defense this morning in the Postoffice conspiracy trial.

When court took a recess at 12:30, Mr. Douglass said that he had one more point to discuss, and that he could not finish in less than an hour. Under these circumstances it is thought that Holmes Conrad will not be able to close for the Government before tomorrow at noon. It is probable that the jury will be charged at the afternoon session tomorrow and sent to its room to bring in a verdict late tomorrow afternoon. Should it not be able to agree it will have to face the prospect of being locked up for the night.

Point for Machen.

The most interesting feature of the remarks of Mr. Douglass this morning was in connection with his statement that the whole charge that Lorenz was under agreement to pay Machen one-half the money received from the Groffs fell down because the record showed that in the seven years from 1895 to 1902 Machen did not get half the money by \$2,000.

Mr. Douglass said that the total amount received by Lorenz in the seven years was \$48,855.51. The total amount sent to Machen by Lorenz in that period was \$18,555.69.

Scores Mr. Purdy.

Again and again Mr. Douglass urged this point and said that in itself it was sufficient to prove that the allegations of the indictment and of the prosecutors were a libel on the defendants. The prosecution had obtained from Lorenz all the checks he had sent Machen, and out of the thirty-seven only seventeen had been found to bear on the Government's theory of the case.

Mr. Purdy had added, subtracted, and abstracted in order to bolster up the claims of the prosecution, and had unfairly taken checks weeks and months apart in order to strengthen the case, and at the same time had done a great wrong by persistently overlooking and failing to mention payments from Machen received absolutely no shares or a share which was widely at variance with the equal division alleged in the indictment.

Courtroom Filled.

The courtroom was crowded until it could not hold another person. All the seats were filled, and standing room was at a premium when court met, but there were few who left until recess was announced.

DOUGLASS CONTINUES  
DEFENSE OF MACHEN

Mr. Douglass resumed his argument for the defense in the Machen trial this morning before a crowded courtroom. The fountain head of the case was the debt between Machen and Lorenz, and that had been established, he argued. The note for \$2,000 by Lorenz to Machen was the principal point in the case, and the prosecution had acted fairly in its treatment of the note.

Mr. Purdy had carried on a guerrilla warfare against the note, and in discussing the payments by Lorenz to Machen he had indulged in the most remarkable juggling of figures ever seen in a courtroom. Mr. Purdy had picked out here and there figures tending to show that Machen was entitled to half the money Lorenz got from Groff, but had knowingly and deliberately refrained from mentioning other checks which did not bear out the contention of the prosecution.

Result of "Juggling."

Checks and transfers had been selected months apart, and by juggling had falsely been made to bear a relation to one another. This method of prosecution was severely condemned, and Mr. Douglass urged the jury in an impressive manner not to convict in response to an argument based upon such methods.

A number of the transactions cited by Mr. Purdy were cited by Mr. Douglass, who pointed out the slips in time made by Mr. Purdy and then contention was made that there could have been no connection between the incidents.

"King of Magicians."

"Mr. Purdy should not have taken Horace Greeley's advice, 'Go West,' but should have sailed across the seas," said Mr. Douglass. "There he might have found an island of magicians. He would have been king of them all. I do not wish to do as he did. I do not wish to be an overzealousness and partisanship have led him into an injustice to the defendants and to you. I do not believe he did anything he thought wrong, but I say he did wrong, knowingly or not."

Mr. Douglass took up the famous check of Groff to Lorenz for \$2,624.64. It was in connection with this check that Machen drew on Lorenz for \$1,212.32, and asked the bank to hold the draft until Lorenz returned to Toledo.

Loan to Lorenz.

Mr. Douglass said the Government had deliberately concealed the fact that on the same day Machen had lent Lorenz \$200 in cash. Had Machen and Lorenz really been settling their dealings out of the Groff fastener money in pursuance of a corrupt agreement, Machen would have drawn on Lorenz for \$1,212.32, and the \$200 check sent by him.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHARLES DICK.



(Copyright, 1904, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C.)

The Representative from the Nineteenth Ohio district, it is believed, will be chosen by the Legislature now in session to wear the toga of the late Senator Hanna. His home is at Akron. He has long been identified with the politics of the State. He is now chairman of the Committee on Militia and a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

## Gen. Dick to Succeed Mr. Hanna as Senator

Opposition to Akron Statesman Melts Away  
and His Election Assured—Career of Man  
to Be Foraker's Colleague.

The election of Representative Charles Dick to succeed the late Marcus A. Hanna in the United States Senate is now assured. The Legislature will ballot for Senator Hanna's successor on March 1, and it is quite probable that Representative Dick will receive the entire Republican vote, whether a caucus is held or not. The contest has been short lived, first one candidate and then another who was mentioned retiring and leaving the field to the Akron statesman. Already 88 out of 117 Republican members of the Legislature have pledged themselves to General Dick.

Should a caucus be held, it will require only 59 votes to nominate, and only 71 votes are necessary to elect in the joint session of the two houses of the Legislature.

More Than Enough.  
It will thus be seen that General Dick has now more than enough votes pledged to make his election certain, and it is likely that he will be the only Republican elected before the Legislature meets to choose Senator Hanna's successor.

General Dick was born in Akron, where he now lives, on November 3, 1858. He received a common school education, and starting out to earn his own livelihood was, in turn, a store clerk, a bookkeeper, bank teller, and grain merchant. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar. He always took a great interest in the National Guard of the State, and was major and lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, and was subsequently chosen brigadier general, and is now major general of the Ohio militia. Entering politics, he was for several years a member and chairman of the Republican county committee of Summit county; chairman of the State executive committee, and in 1896 secretary of the Republican National Committee in Ohio. From 1897 to 1899 he was secretary of the Republican National Committee of Ohio, and in 1900 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature. He is now chairman of the Republican State committee of Ohio. General Dick was closely allied with Senator Hanna in all the latter's political movements, and was considered as his first lieutenant in Ohio politics. In the course of the Spanish-American war General Dick entered active service with his regiment.

Wanted to Be Governor.  
Last year General Dick was prominently considered in connection with the Republican nomination for governor, but magnanimously stepped aside to give the place to Governor Herrick, because the latter had been favored by the late President McKinley for that honor.

General Dick was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth, the Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses. In 1902 his vote was 34,772, and he was cast for his Democratic opponent.

General Dick's successor in Congress will be E. L. Lamson, one of the leading clerks in the House of Representatives. Mr. Lamson has been lieutenant governor of Ohio, and at the time General Dick was first a candidate for Congress. There were three candidates in the field, and Mr. Lamson finally withdrew after his strength to General Dick and thus brought about his nomination. It is now conceded that Mr. Lamson will come to Congress. He will have the support of General Dick.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE  
OF CORNELIUS MEAGHER

Watchman at Treasury Drops Out of  
Sight, Leaving No Clue to  
His Whereabouts.

The disappearance of Cornelius Meagher, one of the watchmen at the Treasury, has caused no little apprehension among his friends at the department.

Meagher was last seen at his boarding house, 812 Twelfth Street, last Sunday morning. He was ill with typhoid and had been home sick for days. Being anxious to go to his home in St. Louis, Sunday morning, although ill, he left his boarding house unnoticed, leaving his trunk open in his room and his eyeglasses and umbrella on the table. The police were notified, and a search was made for him without result.

It is thought that Meagher, in his feverish condition, may have hurried from his room and taken a train to St. Louis. A dispatch was sent to his St. Louis address by Capt. H. A. Coughlin, captain of the watch at the Treasury, but no response has been received. The missing man was sixty-five years old, five feet eleven inches in height, with gray hair and mustache. He was a member of Company E of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry.

## HANNA'S PORTRAIT MAY GO ON CANAL BONDS

Suggested That Late Ohio Senator's  
Picture Would Be Appropriate for  
the Proposed Certificates.

Senator Hanna's portrait may appear on the new Panama Canal bonds. As yet the matter is in the stage of having been informally suggested by a number of persons to Treasury officials. It would not be surprising, however, if it developed into something like a unanimous demand from the Senators' colleagues, and from his friends outside of Congress.

Where the suggestion originally came from is not known. It arose out of the desire of Senator Hanna's colleagues to do something to perpetuate his memory and from their knowledge of the fact that he took the most intense interest in the adoption of the Panama route.

At the White House today several Senators and Representatives said they felt it would be entirely fitting if Senator Hanna's likeness were selected for the new bonds.

CAPTAIN GOODRICH, U. S. N.,  
TO BE REAR ADMIRAL

Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., was nominated today by the President to be a rear admiral. The nomination went to the Senate.

## RUSSIA CLAIMS NAVAL VICTORY

St. Petersburg Reports Four Japanese Battleships and Two Transports Sunk  
In Battle Off Port Arthur.

ATTACK ON FORTS REPULSED;  
WARSHIP RETVIZAN IN FIGHT

Mikado's Government Has Guaranteed the  
Independence and Integrity of Korea  
by Treaty With Hermit Nation.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Russian report has reached here that four Japanese battleships and two transports have been sunk in an engagement off Port Arthur.

The news of the battle comes from St. Petersburg. The dispatch adds that the Japanese attack was repulsed by the Russians and that the Russian battleship Retvizan covered itself with glory.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Wei-Hai-Wei states that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers passed there today, bound for the East. The vessels were evidently part of the fleet which has been concentrated about Port Arthur.

JAPANESE ARMY AT CHEMULPO.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Seoul today states that between thirty and forty thousand Japanese have been landed at Chemulpo, and that many of these have been advanced toward Ping Yang, which is being fortified.

The dispatch adds that the Russians have established their base at Wiju, on the Yalu River, and are stationing small detachments on road from that place to An-Ju, about thirty miles from Ping Yang.

LEGATION DISCREDITS REPORTS.

The Japanese Legation here has received no advices regarding defeat of the Japanese off Port Arthur and discredits the reports.

## Japan Has Guaranteed Korean Independence

Japan has guaranteed the independence and integrity of Korea.

Secretary Hay was advised this morning by Minister Allen, at Seoul, that a treaty has been ratified by Korea and Japan, in which the Japanese government undertakes to preserve the independence and integrity of Korea.

This treaty is regarded by diplomats as the clearest answer which could possibly have been made by Japan to the Russian note to the powers, in which complaint is made against the manner in which Japan landed troops on neutral ground in Korea and in which the Japanese are charged with having otherwise wronged the little kingdom.

Situation Simplified.

With a perfect understanding between Korea and Japan, the war situation in the Far East is much simplified. Japan has the permission of Korea to make the Korean peninsula the base of its operations, and the alleged wrongs Korea is suffering at the hands of Japan cannot now be offered as an excuse for the intervention of other powers.

Charges that Japan is trying to "gobble up" Korea cannot now be advanced as an argument against allowing Japan to land its forces at Chemulpo and along the Yalu River for the purpose of marching into Manchuria.

In its note to the powers, protesting against Japan's action in Korea, Count Lamond said: "The independence and integrity of Korea as a fully independent empire has been fully recognized by all the powers, and the inviolability of this principle was confirmed by a treaty of the Simonseski treaty, and by an agreement especially concluded for the purpose between Japan and Great Britain on January 30, 1902, as well as by the Franco-Russian declaration of March 18, 1902."

Desires No Defender.

Upon this statement concerning Korea's integrity and the recouping of the neutrality proclamation of the Emperor of Korea, Count Lamond bases his protests. With the admission of Korea that the position has not been changed and her rights have not been violated by the Japanese, the Russian note is an attempted defense of a nation which does not desire a defender.

If Korea does not see fit to appeal for the assistance of the powers there will be no excuse for the interference of nations not involved in the war in the Far East. The treaty is one which diplomats believe will be of value to Korea as an aid in preserving her integrity in case Russia finally wins the present war. It will prevent Russia from raising the claim that Korea was practically Japanese territory, and consequently may be regarded as part of the spoils of war.

In the event of Japan's being victorious the status of Korea will not be changed. Under the terms of the treaty Japan must withdraw from Korea at the conclusion of the war.

TAKAHIRA WILL DISREGARD  
RUSSIAN NOTE OF PROTEST

At the Japanese legation it is said that Minister Takahira will take no official notice of the note of protest sent to the powers by Russia. Minister Takahira, while not prepared to express himself, evidently regards it as a sinister trick of diplomacy on the part of Russia to win the sympathy of the other nations.

"Japan is perfectly willing to 'stand pat' on the notes which were presented by the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg to the Russian minister for foreign affairs on February 5. We believe that these notes gave ample warning that peace was at an end. They were presented three days before Japan opened hostilities at Port Arthur and Chemulpo."

In these words the attitude of the Japanese officials here toward the Russian note is expressed.

Kurino's Note.  
With regard to Korea an official pointed out the following in M. Kurino's note presented on February 5: "The government of Japan regards the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of Korea as essential to its own repose and safety, and it is consequently unable to view with indifference any action tending to render the position of Korea insecure. The successive rejections by the Imperial Russian government, by means of inadmissible amendments of Japan's proposals respecting Korea, the adoption of which the Imperial government regarded as indispensable to assure the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire and to safeguard Japan's preponderant interests in the peninsula, have made it necessary for the Imperial government seriously to consider what measures of self-defense it is called upon to take."

In the presence of 60 days which remain largely unexploited and of naval and military activities which it is difficult to reconcile with entirely pacific aims, the Imperial government has exercised in the pending negotiations a degree of forbearance which it believes to be abundant proof of its loyal desire to remove from its relations with the Imperial Russian government every cause for future misunderstanding.

Its Efforts Futile.  
"But finding in its efforts no prospect of securing from the Imperial Russian government an admission either to Japan's moderate and unselfish proposals or to a withdrawal from its position, the Imperial government is unable to view with indifference any

(Continued on Third Page.)

## Columbian Buildings To Cost Over Million

Plans for University Structures Submitted by  
Architects and Accepted by the Trustees at Recent Meeting.

Between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000 will be expended by Columbian University for the buildings which it is intended to erect on the newly acquired property of Van Ness Park.

The entire area of five acres will be occupied by the buildings, which are to form an irregular quadrangle, surrounding a large central court. Three of these buildings will have their frontage on Seventeenth Street.

The George Washington Memorial Association proposes to erect the central building, and its cost is estimated at about \$600,000. It is to contain the administrative offices, a memorial hall and an auditorium with a seating capacity of about 1,200, to be fitted for scientific lectures and societies and for the carrying on of post-graduate work.

There will also be in this building four smaller rooms for class purposes and scientific research. The building will be approached by a large terrace, and will have a frontage of 184 feet.

Immediately to the north will be the library building, with a frontage of 84 feet and a depth of 136 feet. The cost is estimated at about \$150,000, and it is probable that the alumni of the university will be asked to contribute the amount.

Back of the alumni hall is to be the gymnasium and to the rear of this the dormitories. The dormitories are to contain fifty suites, each of which will consist of a study, two bedrooms, and bath.

Corcoran Hall will complete the complex of buildings. This building will be 225 by 84 feet, and is named in honor of the principal benefactor of the university, the late philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran. It will contain forty-five class rooms and its probable cost will be \$200,000.

Harklower & Marshall will be the architects. The ground plans submitted by them were accepted by the trustees at their last meeting. The plans are now in the hands of the architects for the elaboration of details.

WM. C. WHITNEY'S WILL  
FILED FOR PROBATE

Eldest Son Sole Executor to Hold Estate in Trust Until Division Under Terms of Instrument.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 24.—The will of the late William C. Whitney was filed for probate today. Harry Payne Whitney, the eldest son, is made the sole executor and trustee. The amount and value of the estate is not given. There is a legacy of \$250,000 to Adelaide Randolph, stepdaughter of Mr. Whitney, and a like amount is bequeathed to Bertie Randolph, a stepson of the late millionaire.

All the residue of the will passes to and is given and bequeathed to his executor, hereinafter named as my trustee, to hold, possess, and manage the same according to his best judgment and discretion until the final distribution of my estate, hereinafter provided for.

To divide all other remaining rents, issues, and profits among the final distribution thereof in ten equal shares, and pay the same quarterly as follows: Whitney, one-tenth to my daughter, Pauline Whitney; one-tenth to my son, Harry Whitney; one-tenth to my daughter Dorothy, and three-tenths to my daughter Pauline.

LONG SENTENCES FOR  
PURCELL AND MERTINEK

Sentences aggregating 364 days in jail were imposed upon Albert Purcell, in the Police Court today, when given a hearing in twelve cases of petty larceny, the result of his visits to various boarding houses around the city. Harry Mertinek, his accomplice, was fined \$75, with seven months in jail in default.

THE SUN.  
Sun sets today.....5:46 p. m.  
Sun rises tomorrow.....5:40 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today.....1:38 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow.....1:57 a. m., 2:36 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow.....5:22 a. m., 5:20 p. m.